THE FARMERS CONVENTION.

B. R. TILLMAN FOR GOVERNOR --- J. C. COIT EOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Platform of Principles .-- Speeck es of Capt. Shell, Capt. Rillnan---The Work of the Convention from First to Last.

WORLD-BUDGFT BUREAU. 63 Main Street, COLUMBIA, March 27. Charleston World.

Charleston World.

The convention assembled at noon to-day for business, and almost immediately settled down to work. The hall was crowded for some time before the hour appointed, with delegates, visitors and citizens, and included among the number a great many ladies.

A brighter day could not have been desired than this, and friends of the movement hold it a happy augury. Interest in the proceedings of the meeting was at fever heat, and every scrap of information to be had was eagerly sought and devour d by officials, citizens and newspaper men alike.

THE STORY OF THE DAY.

The convention was called to order at 12:20 by President Shell, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. D. W. Hiart, of Anderson

opened with prayer by the rect.

of Anderson.

Mr. Sheil then read a communication from four young South Carolinians, styling themselves "Orangeburg's plow-boy." now attending the Agricultural college at Alabama. They wished the convention God-speed and presented it with a black walnut gavel, made to the measure. by themselves.
The gift was accepted with applause.

MR. SHELL'S ADDRESS.

MR. SHELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Shell then spoke as follows, elicting applause at several periods of the address:
Gentlemen of the Convention: As President of the Farmers' Association and ex-officio chairman of its executive committee, it it is my duty to call this body to order and organize it. It is not necessary to read the address issued by the committee, but in order to have a clear understanding as to cur purpose in assembling here I will proceed to read the call at the end of the address. It is as follows:

must submit or bolt the ticket.

All this talk about our dividing the party is bosh. We have been beaten, and that, too, by unfair means, and we submitted to it without a murmur.

The accusation that we are doing everything to disrupt or endanger the party is an insuit to us and dishonors the man or paper that makes the charge.

I have no desire to boast of my own record, but as a soldier in the Confedesate army, as a Democrat in 1876, as a man, a citizen, I am ready to compare records with any of those who have abused and slandered me; and every leader of the Farmer. movement from Captain Tillman down can do as much.

We did our dity in 1876, and were in the thickest of the fight for the redemption of the state from Radicalism when many who are now abusing us were skulking around advocatirg Dan Chamberlain for Governor South Carolina. Essu and Jacob.

We are doing our duty now in trying to redem the State from ring rule and make the Democratic party carry out its pledges to the people. There are more offices now than under the Republicans; our taxes are nearly as much in dollars, and the burden of paying them is fourfold as great, because one dollar now will purchase what two bought then, white cotton is much lower. Favoritism, is the rule in dispensing the offices, and a man must belong to a certain "set" before he can expect to gain preferment. Men once elected to office are kept there, often to the public injury, previded their social and family relations are aristocratic, and the legislature has more than once acted in a way to create a suspicion of sinister influences at work. than once acted in a way to create a suspicion of sinister influences at work.

The people know these things and have been mourning for years. Their cries have gone unheeded; and, until the agitation for reform known as the Farmers' movement,

gone unheeded; and, until the agitation for reform, known as the Farmers' movement, began four years ago, there appeared to be no remedy for these evits other than submission or an independent movement. But one was invented or discovered by a plain farmer, who had never been connected with politics. Capt. B. R. Tillman began to agitate for reform inside the party. His record as a Democrat, his character as a man, are unimpeach port from almost every county. The farmers began to "move;" they are moving still; they will keep on moving ill they reach their destination, and that is to reform the party and purify the State Government. This is our business here, and we have but to: complish both at the next election. Instead of his being abused, the state owes a heavy dely of gratitude to the man who showed us how to accomplish these ends and yet maintain the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race.

One word more, and I am done. Taunits and accusations have been heaped upon me as an office-secker, a demagogue, trying to array class against class, a man who has siandered and misrepresented the State and its officers.

To the first charge I can only say that I am

stray class against class, a man who has standered and misrepresented the State and its officers.

To the first charge I can only say that I am clerk of the court in Laurens county, and my people have kept me in that place for six years. I have been chosen to that place by primary election, and the last time by a vote of 1,800 to 600 for my opponent.

I am not here seeking any office at your hands, and I would not accept one if tendered me. I am actuate I by no selfish or ambitious motive, and have spent my time and

ed me. I am actuate i by no seinsh or ambitious motive, and have spent my time and money for four years for love of the cause. It it succeeds under my leadership, it will be glory enough for me.

I have never attacked any class of my fellow diltens. In Laurens counts my friends

I have never attacked any class of my feined low citizens. In Laurens county my friends are among all classes, and those who access me of arraying class against class have simply said what they cannot prove.

In regard to the address of the executive committee, every one knows I am not responsible for it alone as chairman. I signed it, but it is the work of the committee. But I haddress every line and every assertion made.

endorse every line and every assertion made in it, and I challenge any one to disprove the charge. We are ready to go to the people on these issues; and if they are slanders and lies it can be shown that they are such. But thus far not one has been refuted, and I know they cannot be.
In conclusion, gentlemen of the convention,

In concluson, gentlemen of the convention, i would say that this is the most important meeting that has been held in South Carolina sine 1876. There is much to be thought of, much to be done, and we should be in no hurry. We should deliberate caimly, hear all sides patiently, be sure we are right and then go ahead," Differences of opinion we are bound to have. Acknowledging the patriotism and loyalty of one another, let us differ in a kindly spirit, and yield obedience to the majority. If, after that majority has moken, we act in unity and move loyawad as to the inajority. If, after that majority has sooken, we act in unity and move lorward as a band of brothers, success is bound to crown

A VOICE FROM LAURENS. Mr. Irby, of Laurens, rose for information-

Said he: There is a contested delegation from Spartanburg, and would it not be better in the line of preliminary action to appoint a committee on credentials before we go ahead with the enrolment of members? And he sides, whatever my be opinion fo other delegates here that are not in sympathy with reform, but, on the contrary, I am boid to assert it, they come here to represent "the ring" of South Carolina. I think it is advisabled to have a committee on credentials to examine the credentials of the delegates and decide if they have a right to come here, and I move that a committee of fourteen, two from each Congressional District in the state, be appointed for this purpose.

After some further discussion this was amended to provide that one member from each county in the State, intead of each congressional District, be appointed, leaving out any contested delegations. Following is the Said he: There is a contested delegation

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. Abbeville—J. E. Bradley.
Aiken—W. H. Marchant.
Anderson—W. A. Neall.
Barnwell—W. H. Rice.
Berkeley—J. A. Harvey.
Charleston—J. Francts Britton.
Che-ter—P. I., Hardin.
Chesterfield—W. J. Hanna.
Clarendon—B. W. Brailsford.
Colleton—Wm. R. Cooper.
Darlington—E. L. Gray. Darlington-E. I. Gray. Edgefield-W. H. Timmerman. Edgefield—W. H. Timmerman.
Fairfield—R. Y. Lemmon.
Florence—L. H. Bigham.
Greenville—H. B. Bulst.
Lancaster—J. G. Bruce.
Laurens—J. L. M. Irby.
Lexington—A. S. Nunnamaker.
Newberry—J. A. Sligh.
Marlon—T. B. Stackhouse.
Marlboro—J. J. Lane.
Oconee—S. Y. Stribling.
Orangeburg—W. T. C. Bates.
Pickens—D. J. Johnson.
Richland—Wm. Watl.ce.
Sumter—E. M. Cooper.
Union—J. S. Weish.
Williamsburg—Willam Cooper.
York—W. H. Edwards.

COMMITTEE ON RESOL
Abbeville—J. T. Robertson.
Alken—F. M. Green.
Anderson—J. P. Glenn.
Barnwell—J. R. Smith.
Bcaufort—J. M. Campbell.
Berkeley—A. W. Lelind.
Charleston—B. M. Lebby.
Chester—T. J. Cunningham.
Chesterfield—A. McQueen.
Clarendon—D. J. Bradham.
Colleton—L. A. Harper.
Darlington—A. W. Beasley.
Edgefield—A. E. Padgett.
Fairfield—J. B. Turner.
Fiorence—J. E. Pettigrew.
Greenville—J. T. Austin,
Laurens—F. D. Coleman.
Lexington—A. J. Mims.
Marion—D. W. McLaurin,
Mariboro—E. S. John.
Northern W. L. Harly Martboro-E. S. John.
Newberry-W. D. Hardy,
Oconec-J. R. Earle.
orangeburg-J. H. Dukes.
Pickens-E. S. Griffin.
Richland-E. B. Wallace.

except the control of the State phosphate interest.

5. We demand that the South Carolina College shall be liberally supported as a classical and literary institution.

6. We demand that the school districts in the various counties of the State shall be as nearly square as practicable, and of an area to allow one white and one colored free school in each district, and that the school trustees be elected instead of appointed.

7. We demand rigid economy in public expenditures, the abolition of useless offices, reduction of salaries and fees of all officers. State and county, to conform to the increased purchasing power of money and decreased ability to pay taxes; that the public officers shall be paid in proportion to their labor and responsibility. responsibility.
8. We demand that the railroad commis-

responsibility.

8. We demand that the railroad commission shall be given all needed power to protect the rights and interests of the people without injuring the railroads, and that the commissioners be elected by the people, after nomination by the Democratic convention. It is the sense of this meeting that salaried attorneys of railroads and phosphate companies should be incligible to seats in the legislature.

9. We demand that there shall be a survey of the State's phosphate beds and their classification into three grades, and that a commission composed of the Governor, Comptroller-General and Attorney-General shall control and direct the mining under rigid rules, each river or phosphate district being leased at public auction for a term of three years, after the commission has fixed a minimum royalty according to the value as shown by the survey.

Williamsburg—William Cooper.
York—W. H. Edwards.

HOW THE ENROLLMENT WAS MADE.

Some discussion arose as to the manner of enrolling delegates, and finally D. W. McLaurin, of Marion, solved the problem by moving that the Charleston World's compilation be adopted with any alterations that may be found necessary on account of the absence or change of delegates. This motion was unanimously adopted, and the enrollment of those present was formed from the World's report.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

J. A. Sligh, of Newberry, offered the following resolution.

Whereas, This convention was called by the Executive Committee of the Farmers' Assonic into the friends of retrenehment and reform, and those who favor the demands of the farmers' movement as set forth in the address of the said Executive Committee, we refore be it.

Resolved, That the committee on credentials be instructed to make inquiry and to list the commission has fixed a minimum toy.

10. We demand that a constitutional convection be called to give us an organic law framed by our own people. We believe that we cannot obtain any great relief from our work of the save till this is done, and we lost faith in the power to amend the present constitutions to that it will answer the requirements.

11. Relieving with Thomas Jefferson "that the diffusion of information and the arraign to all abuses at the bar of governor and Lieutenant Governor shall, and all other as primary is a fundamental principle of free government, and it will give the needed relief, we get the State, and that those asking our sufficiently in the friends of retrenehment and reduced to the state of the sail executive Committee, the offers of the farmers' movement as set forth in the present constitutions to that it will answer the requirements.

11. Releving with Thomas Jefferson "that it will answer the greater constitutions to the friends of retreatments and the diffusion of information and the arraign constitution so that it will answer the requirements.

12. Releving with Thomas Jefferson

Mr. J. R. Harrison, of Greenville, then offered as substitute the following:
Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no nominations be made by this body.

As was expected, here came the tug of war. A storm of discussion was precipitated by this interjection of "nominations, or no nominations," and a hot debate of two hours duration ensued. Up to this time the proceedings of the convention, though marked by great confusion, were comparatively tame; but when this question was sprung, there was a girding of loins by opposing parties, and all signs betokened that there was music in the air.

The formed enumedual reactions, where the distance of the contraction is the convention in the convention they would be reacted. That it is the same of this contract of the state of South Corp.

The efform demanded are decayly set forming the state of South Corp.

The efform demanded are decayly set forming the state of the state of South Corp.

A FERRANCE CORP.

A FERR

"It is possible that in the history of South Carolina there has never been a public man who has occupied a more embarrassing position than I do. Whatever I say, however, truthfully I say it, and as God hears me, I intend to speak the truth, and nothing but the truth. There are men here so narrow and prejudiced that they are ready to say, 'He is speaking for himself.' My name, without any active movement on my part, has been brought prominently before the people of this State for the office of Governor. This convention is assembled here under a call which I am accused of having written. I am further accused of having written. I am further accused of having written it for the express purpose of creating discord and to foretall the action of the Democratic party. I had something to do with the writing of the call which is ascribed to me, but my purpose was not the advancement of my own interest.

"Now gentlemen, I ask that you will do me."

"Yow gentlemen, I ask that you will do me."

call which is ascribed to me, but my purpose was not the advancement of my own interest.

"Now, gentlemen, I ask that you will do me the justice to consider why it is not reasonable for me to take the position that I will now point to you. You have just passed a set of resolutions constituting the platform of this convention, which was passed more readily than was expected by its advocates. It has been said that in this convention nothing would be discussed but 'fillmanism,' and I ask what is 'l'illmanism,' gentleman? Is any man here ready to define it? Is (pointing to Dargan) the distinguished gentleman who made the accusation ready to define it?"

Col. DARGAN REPLIES.

Columbia Record.

The action last night of a body of the University students towards the farmers in convention assembled, and especially towards their chosen standard-bearer, was a disgrace upon temselves and the University flat will be hard to live down under the most favora ble circumstances.

White they did not represent the entire list of students, they were about forty strong, and represented to too great an extent the University may dislike Clemson College supporters, they will most heartly condemn the action of the students in the condemn the action assembled, and especially towards their chosen standard-bearer, was a disgrace upon temselves and the University flat will be hard to live down under the most favora ble circumstances.

White they did not represent the entire list of students, they were about forty strong, and represented to too great an extent the University may dislike Clemson College supporters, they will most heartly be action assembled, and especially towards their chosen standard-bearer.

COL. DARGAN REPLIES.

Col. DARGAN REPLIES.

This brought forth a spirited colloquy between the two men. Col. Dargan arose and replied as follows:
Yes, sir! What I understand by "Tillmanism" in South Carolina is this unfortunate departure from the leading methods and principles of the Democratic party.
Capt. Tillman—Has the gentleman defined "Tillmanism?" What is it?
Col. Dargan—It is this unusual movement. I say again, that I believe this method is "Tillmanism."

this year. We demand that the delegates to the State nominating convention shall be a chosen by primary election on the same day that the other officers are nominated; and that the board of the same day, to wit, the last Tuesday in August of each election year.

4. We demand that the board of agriculture be abolished; that the privilege tax on fertiliture or mechanics, or industrial education, including the agricultural stations, be under the control of the trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College, and upon said trustees shall devolve all duties now performed by the present board and commissioners of agriculture, except the control of the State phosphate interest.

5. We demand that the South Carolina College shall be liberally supported as a classical and literary institution.

6. We demand that the school districts in the various counties of the State shall be as nearly square as practicuble, and of an area to allow one white and one colored free school in each district, and that the school trustees be elected instead of appointed.

7. We demand rigid economy in public expenditures, the abolition of useless offices, reduction of salaries and fees of all officers. State and county, to conform to the increased purchasing power of money and decreased shility to pay taxes; that the public officers shall be paid in proportion to their labor and

visitors.

In reply to a question from a delegate, the chairman proceed to speak in favor of nominations.
Col. R. G. Lamar, of Richland, rose to a

Anderson... dress standed by the committee, or complete standard or control to have a cited ling her? I will proceed to read the cell at the end of the address. It is a store that the control the control the control that is a convention of the address. It is a store that the control that is a convention of the control that is a convention to control that it is a convention to the control that is a c Barn weil.. Beaufort ...

The conduct was compared by a gentleman

who saw it to that of the negro women in 1876 when they attempted to inclie the men to violence, College boy larks have always been looked upon with a lenient eye, but there is a limit to all things, and this is carrying the thing

That Access wonfood and Stribling, from the leading medical and that eight from the other electations be send on of the contesting declerations, be send that eight from the other electations be and that eight from the other electations be all that the contesting declerations be send that eight from the other electations be all that the contesting declerations be all things, and this is carrying the did in this State since the days of the contesting decleration be all things, and this is carrying the thing brighten scores of lives every day. Filtraminally, the contesting the contesting decleration be all things, and that the child has been all things, and that is early in the lower of the contesting decleration between every rising and setting sub-particular to the contesting the content of the contesting decleration between every rising and setting sub-particular the contesting the contesting

CONVENTION AFTERMATH

WHAT SOME OF THE BRETHREN OF THE PRESS HAVE TO SAY.

How the Convention was Regarded at

ter the convention than before, as evidenced by their speech. Several were heard to say that while they had never been Tillman men, and had come here opposed to him, they were now thoroughly in sympathy with him.

Mr. J. L. M. Irby, of Laurens, said in conversation: "I feel confident that with the progress of the canvass Tillman will gain strength, and that at the August convention he will sweep the field."

The spirit of the farmers seemed to be for an open field and a fair fight. Free discussion the only hope of houest reform.

Capt. Tillman Expresses Himself.

After the excitement of the days work at the farmers convention a Record reporter found Capt. Tillman in his room, surrounded by a coterie of friends. He stated to him that he would be glad to have an expression of Columbia Record.

Addison who had voted with seven of ins colleagues against nominations, on Captain depend in a large measure on what you bring to it. You may have a crumb, "nay." Three other changes followed, but the names and counties of the delegates who changed could not be learned in the confusion. In each case the change was made on

the personal appeal of Captain Irby, and he the personal appeal of Captain 17by, and he himself announced the change.

There is reason for be lieving that some at least of these changes were made under misapprehension. The Daily News conrespondent is informed that Dr. Addison stated that he changed his yote under the impression that the nomination side had already won and that his change would not affect the result. Nevertheless it did affect the result to the extent of reversing the decision of the convention.

How the Convention was Begarded at its close-what its Effect Will Benefit of Common Records in the Andiotection Records in the Andiotection

It is too Much Power to Put in One
Man's Hands, and it is Impossible
for One Man to Serve the Public
as Well as Three.

Wateree Messenger.

We print below in full the joint resolution
to submit at the next general election a constitutional amendment, in reference to the
Board of County Commissioners. It is proposed to abolish this Board as it now exists
and substitute therefor one man who will be
required to do the work hitherto performed
by three men. As at present advised we are
poposed to this change for two reasons.
In the first place it will put too much power
in one man's hands. This office is the most
important one in the County Government,
Upon its proper administration depends in
a great measure the prosperity and welfare
of the people, Wider latitude is given the
Commissioners in the exercise of judgment,
and good sense, than is the case with any
other official. The Sheriff, Auditor, Treasturer and other officers have their respective
and good sense, than is the case with any
other official. The Sheriff, Auditor, Treasturer and other officers have their respective
counties frictly marked out by 'aw; very littile is left to their discretion. Not so with the
Commissioners, who have jurisdiction over
roads, highways, fences, bridges and in call
matters relating to trades, disbursements of
money for County purposes, and in every
other case 'that may be necessarity to the interman dean not be limited by statute, and many
things must necessarily be left to their homments of use and many
things must necessarily be left to their homments of use and many
things must necessarily be left to their homments of use and many and sound judgment. It
seens to use an immense measure to confide

"Smort affect do you into the severe of the processor of the inter"Smort affect and you can be be a seried of the processor of the inter"Smort affect and the processor of the processor of the interson of mean. On that some the bencomes of the processor of the interson of the seried for no miles."

"Well as convenient to place enclistate in a seried of the processor of the inter"Well, my can was an advantage of the inter"Well, my can was advantage of the inter"Well, my can was

And Virgin Earth such scenes cusue, The force of Art by unture scems out-done, And funcied beauties by the true:

In happy climes, the seat of innocense,
Where nature guides, and virtue rules;
Where men shall not impose, for truth and sense.
The Pedantry of courts and schools:

There shall be seen another Golden Age, The rise of Empire and of Arts, The good and great inspiring Epick Rage, The wisest heads and noblest hearts, Not such as Europe breeds in her decay; Such as she bred when fresh and young, When heavenly flame did animate her day, By future ages shall be sung.

Westward the Course of Empire take its Way

The four first Acts already past, A fifth shall close the Drama with the day; Time's noblest Offspring is the last, What the Bible brings to you will derend in a large measure on what you

THE WAY OUR HOMES GO.

THE NOTES AND DOLLARS THAT BUY THEM FROM FORMER OWNERS.

Transcript of Records in the Audio nvention.

The closeness of the vote was a surprise to

the "rush and roar" of the convention workers.

Among the lookers on at the convention was Geo, A. Denison, staff correspondent of Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

T. E. H.

TWO GOOD REASONS FOR OPPOSING THE MEASURE.

MEASURE.

MEASURE.

MEASURE.

MEASURE.

MEASURE.

T. F. MOFFIS, A. J. CHRECKIES and Dr. Baskin.

A. J. Woodhearst to A. L. Watson, 50 acres, \$175, 10th township, Jan. 18, 1890, bounded by A. K. Watson, A. J. Woodhearst.

Mrs. Jane Burnett to S. J. and J. C. Fulton, 202 acres, nominal, 10th township, Jan. 18, 1890, bounded by W. Patterson John Burghman, and otners.

F. E. Ellis and S. M. Callaham, Executor, to F. E. Ellis, \$81.2 acres, \$675, 5th or 22th township, Jan. 15, 1890, bounded by W. Clinkscales, Mrs. M. J. Bobinson, Mrs. Eliza Callaham, et.

Bailey, deceased, bounded by lot No. 75 R. R. avenue.
Mary R. Anderson, W. S. Edwards, M. R. Winton and J. V. Anderson to Owen S. Edwards, 74 acres, \$500, 74 township, bounded by Jas. Fife, S. P. Boozer and others.
J. H. Drena to Watson Neel, 46 acres, \$100, 9th town-hip, bounded by W. E. Cothran, J. D. Neel, Thos. Edwards and others.
R. A. Ross to J. C. Griffin, 80 acres, \$1059, 2nd township, Dec. 24, 1820, bounded by Mrs. E. Catles, E. R. Tompkins, W. R. Netor et al.
M. M. Mitcheil to I. il. McCalla, 1 tot, \$20, 1st township, bounded by Presbyteram charch, Barnes and Mrs. M. M. Mitcheil.
Kitmake Whitley to Etie Strakes, 35 acres, \$290, 3rd township, Jan. 9, 1880, bounded by Ell Strakes, Hill McGel and others.

"I'll Try" and "I Will,"

"I'll Try" is a soldier;
"I W:ll" is a king;
Bo sure they are near
When the school bells ring,
When the school days are over,

And boys are men, "I'll Try" and "I Will" Are good friends then,